

FOR OFFICIAL USES FOR PRESENT NEEDS

American Red Cross Awaits
Recommendation of State
Department.

Assured by advices from representatives in Rome that the funds on hand are sufficient for immediate needs, officers of the American Red Cross Society await the recommendation of the State Department before arranging for further expenditures.

Assistant Secretary of State Bacon has cabled Ambassador Griscom for information regarding the needs of the sufferers and the best channels for their relief. With the receipt of his reply officers of the National Red Cross Society will endeavor to map out a campaign for the continuance of the relief work along definite lines.

Word was received this morning from Senator Patrick of New York, who is now the representative of the Red Cross Society in Rome, that the work of distribution of supplies from the relief ship is under way and that the members of the committee are working harmoniously and efficiently with the relief funds.

Acknowledges Receipt.
Acknowledgment has also been received from Vice Consul Baird Cutting, who is the special representative of the Red Cross Society in the Italian Red Cross Society and \$100,000 placed at his disposal for the immediate relief of sufferers and especially for Americans who were caught in the earthquake.

The books of the society show that \$43,000 has already been expended in relief work. Of this amount \$33,000 was sent directly through the Italian Red Cross Society and \$10,000 through the Red Cross Society of America. The society now awaits reports from its own representatives as well as from State Department officials regarding the advisability of fitting out another relief ship, or whether the money could be expended to other advantage through some other channel.

Makes \$13,300 Total.
The District Red Cross Society this morning turned over \$2,000 to the American society, making \$13,300 in all which has been contributed by the District branch. It is expected that contributions alone will swell this amount to \$15,000, aside from the proceeds of the benefit entertainment given last evening.

With the closing up of the accounts of last evening's entertainment, the District workers this morning started to work on the sale of tickets for the illustrated lecture on "Panama," scheduled for next Thursday afternoon at the National Theater. The lecture will be delivered by Claude E. Bennett, whose recent investigations of conditions on the isthmus have stamped him as an authority on affairs in the Panama belt. The lecture will begin at 4:30 o'clock.

Benefit Concert.
The contributions of the citizens of Washington were increased \$700 this morning, when notification of collections and actual cash commenced to pour in on Treasurer Reside. The largest part of this increase came from the proceeds of the concert at the National Theater last evening, and while Mr. Reside has not yet received the actual cash, he has been informed that the receipts will be in the hands of the committee in charge expected to have a check for the fund within a day or two, as the business executives of the city have been very prompt in their response to the call for aid. The church contributed their mite to the fund, several other pastors having made direct appeals to their congregations at both services and the results were very satisfactory.

Diplomats Out in Force.
The members of the Diplomatic Corps, recognizing in the concert the first opportunity they had been vouchsafed to give public evidence of their sympathy, turned out in force. Ambassador Mayors, Planchet and his wife, accompanied by other distinguished persons in attendance included the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, Mme. Nibuck, the Argentine Minister and Señora de Portela; Señora de Quesada and several secretaries from the Cuban legation; the Minister from the Netherlands and Mme. Loudon, Mrs. G. van der Mey, and Miss Meyer, the Misses Sanda, Mr. Centaro, Mr. Costa, Mr. Ravelli, Lieutenant Camerino of the Italian embassy, Mr. Costa, and Mr. Solinas, of the Argentine legation. Justo de Mas-Colell, Minister of the Spanish legation, and Colonel James, of the British embassy.

All Volunteers.
The program was presented by volunteer musicians throughout. The band of fifty pieces under the direction of Prof. Celso, was organized for the occasion from the ranks of the American Federation of Musicians. Their numbers were well played and received with applause. Tributes of respect were paid to the American and Italian national anthems when they were played, the audience standing during the rendition of each. The choruses were played by Mrs. Dalgleish, contralto; Herndon Morsell, tenor; Ernest Lent, cellist; and the Ruthless Choral Club. An organization of singers under the direction of Mrs. Blair, made up of the choirs of the local church, the Red Cross Society, and the American Federation of Musicians, were played by Mrs. Randall and Prof. Henry Xander.

Ambassadors and Baroness de Planchet appeared behind the scenes just before the close of the concert and thanked those who contributed to the program.

Buried in Ruins 14 Days, Butcher Is Rescued Alive

ROME, Jan. 11.—A butcher named Pensola was rescued today from the Messina ruins after having been buried fourteen days without food or water. He is reported as recovering rapidly. His rescue was determined by rescuing parties to continue their labors for several days before evacuating the city and abandoning the work of searching for survivors.
A message from Catania says the American ship today began distributing supplies on both sides of the Strait of Messina.
The body of Mrs. Ogston, wife of the British consul at Messina, was buried today on the Calabrian side of the strait. The body was recovered yesterday and was turned over to Colonel Radcliffe, military attaché at the British consulate here.
The burial of Mrs. Ogston was in charge of a party sent from the battleship Connecticut. The body was taken across the strait in a launch with the intention of sending it back to England, but it was found that the body was in such a condition that immediate burial was necessary.

RADICAL REFORMS RECOMMENDED IN PENAL SYSTEM OF THE DISTRICT

President in Special Message
Urges Quick Action
of Congress.

SENDS A REPORT
OF COMMISSION

Praises Three Members for Untiring Work and Splendid Suggestions.

(Continued from First Page.)

in respect to the penal and correctional system of the District?

Immediate action is imperative unless we are to be still further committed to the present unfortunate program of District action concerning the matters touched upon. More than a year ago the Congress appropriated \$5,000 to build a new wing to the present workhouse. Later it required this commission to inquire and report whether the workhouse ought not to be removed. Thereupon the District Commissioners declined to award any contract to build the new wing until this report should come in, so that the Congress might have an opportunity to act upon it. If, however, the Congress should omit to act, they would doubtless feel bound to proceed with that work.

All Practical Men.
This report represents the opinion of practical men. All three of the commissioners are public-spirited citizens, who, at great cost of time and convenience, and with a disinterestedness which makes the entire community indebted to them, have made the thorough investigation the result of which I put before you. Mr. Edson has lived in Washington for more than forty years, and has been honorably associated with nearly every practical movement for social betterment in this city. Mr. LaDow is superintendent of Federal prisons, and has had many years' experience with prisoners and prisons.

Judge Stafford, the chairman of the commission, who consented to serve only from the highest sense of public duty, has gained his knowledge from his experience in court, eight years of which have been upon the bench, and two years in the Criminal Court of the District. The report sets forth vividly the really outrageous conditions in the workhouse and jail.

The overcrowding is great in the workhouse, and greater still in the jail, where, of the 600 inmates, 500 are serving sentences of absolute idleness, with no employment and no exercise; in most cases two or three are confined in a single cell not large enough for one. They belong, moreover, to a class of prisoners that specially need and dread to be put to work.

What Question Is.
It is no longer a question whether something shall be done, but only a question as to what shall be done, for it is quite impossible to do anything but what is suggested. The present antiquated and unsatisfactory plan ought not to be considered for a moment.

The report takes up the criminal problem in general, lays down the true principles concerning the treatment of criminals, deals with conditions here in Washington which have a manifest tendency to produce crime, and urges their removal—considering especially the dark and narrow alleys and unwholesome dwellings where most of the criminal population pass their days.

It makes six specific recommendations, as follows:

1. A jail to be used only as a house of detention and never as a place where prisoners should be sent to serve sentences.

2. A probation system for cases that do not absolutely require imprisonment.

Reformatory Needed.

3. A reformatory for all who must be imprisoned and yet are hopeful cases.

4. A workhouse for those who are not hopeful cases and yet are not such as must be sent to a penitentiary.

5. Confinement in a penitentiary for the worst offenders.

6. A parole law for prisoners who may be safely released upon conditions before the expiration of their term.

Applying these propositions to the local situation, the report recommends: First, That the present jail be used as the house of detention after its interior shall have been modernized.

Second, That a probation system be established at once by enacting a simple and inexpensive probation law, a draft of which is submitted with the report.

Wants Much Ground.

Third, That a reformatory be established upon a tract of land of not less than 1,000 acres, widely separated from any other penal institution, consisting of unclaimed land which can be cleared, cultivated, and built upon by the prisoners themselves. That eventually there shall be established upon this tract shops where a variety of industries may be taught and carried on, the product being easily consumable by the various District departments.

Fourth, That another tract of land of equal size be secured at once as a site for a workhouse. That this also be unclaimed land upon which the workhouse prisoners may be put to work preparing the land for cultivation, and erecting the necessary buildings.

Fifth, That the class of prisoners not proper to be sent either to the reformatory or the workhouse be sent for the present to the United States penitentiaries at Leavenworth and Atlanta, and that for the present no penitentiary be erected specially for the District of Columbia.

Parole Law Plan.

Sixth, That a parole law be enacted upon the principles set forth in the report.

I earnestly ask that the Congress act at once in accordance with the recommendations of the report. The two most urgent measures, for which drafts of bills accompany the report, are, first, a

Penal System Head,
Commission's Plan

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"He should be chairman of a board to be known as a Board of Management and Parole, consisting of himself and two other members, one of whom should be one of the District Commissioners, and the other a prominent citizen of the District, the latter serving without pay."

"From the report of the commission appointed by President to investigate the penal system."

probation law, a second, an appropriation act which will relieve at once the present impossible situation, and set us on our way toward the realization of an adequate prison system."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, January 11, 1939.

Commission's Report.

The commission's report, which was written by Judge Stafford, is a comprehensive document covering fifty-six typewritten pages. Referring to the deplorable conditions in the jail and workhouse at the present time, the commission states:

"The jail was originally intended to accommodate 300. It was completed and first opened in 1875, and cost something over half a million dollars (\$557,324.00). In 1893 forty-eight cells were added at a cost of \$12,000. Most of the cells are, in size, 6x8x9½ feet. They were made to be occupied by one person only. They are being used for two or three."

"The number of men in the jail has increased by 37 per cent during the past five years. Owing to the strained condition of things, it has not been possible to rigidly separate the convicted from those who are only accused, and in the woman's ward no separation whatever has been possible. It is quite out of the question to keep the first offenders or even those with the moral character away from those who have become settled in their criminal habits."

All Day in Cells.
Prisoners are obliged to stay all the time, day and night, in the cells except for a half hour each day when they are marched through the inside corridor. There is no jail yard and they never go outside of the jail walls. They pass their time in absolute idleness—except the very few who are employed in preparing and serving food to their fellow-inmates, or in a little routine work."

"The evils of such a state of things are too obvious to call for or even justify extended comment. That men and women should be sent to these narrow and crowded cells, the innocent with the guilty, the first offender with the hardened criminal, in a prison promiscuously, to corrupt and be corrupted by each other, the lazy to be humored and fostered in their laziness, the industrious to be deprived of every form of employment, to be fed like beasts and maintained at the public charge, not only with no prospect of improvement in their condition, but with the moral certainty that they will come out far worse than they went in, is a fact that has become a stench in the nostrils of the whole community and ought to be felt as a shame and disgrace to the whole nation whose representatives are responsible for its existence."

Better at Workhouse.
"At the workhouse the physical conditions are somewhat better than at the jail. Since 1903 Congress has appropriated for this institution \$200,000, of which \$12,000 was expended in the construction of two modern wings, separated from each other, but so related that they may form parts of one complete building if it should be decided to build a permanent workhouse for the District at that point. These two wings contain 324 cells, and in the only one prisoner is confined in one cell."

"In the old wings, however, the condition is still crowded and two or more prisoners are confined in the same cell. Taken as a whole the workhouse like the jail is crowded far beyond its normal capacity. There has been a large increase in the number of inmates. The average for the five months of the present fiscal year is higher by 125 than for the corresponding period of last year."

"Even at the workhouse no regular system of industry is carried on. Some of the prisoners are sent about the city to be employed in gangs upon streets and in the yards of the government buildings. They are driven to or from their work in stripes and under guard."

Plans Suggested.
After discussing the adaptation of the present equipment of the penal system to meet the conditions, by alterations and additions, the commission advises seizing the present opportunity for putting the penal and correctional system of the District upon a proper and permanent basis. This can be accomplished, it states, by abandoning the present jail for jail purposes, turning it into a house of detention, and erecting a new workhouse."

"Hurling as it may be to confess it, the confession must be made that society is still in a state of degradation, and that the vast majority of our population live in a state of siege. It is doubtful if we have only to notice the facts and bolts of every hand, the watchman, the policeman, everywhere."

"After 4,000 years of so-called order—250 years of the level of the level of Christianity, it is still the fact that those who have must maintain their position by the force of the government. The mailed hand of government is over every house and shop and bank, and it is not to be denied that, apparently it must be so for centuries to come. The criminal problem may be looked upon as practically permanent, and certainly we have none more important."

Needs Probation System.
"We are woefully in need of a probation system," continues the commission. "Some of our judges have entertained such views of the law that they have felt justified in suspending sentence in some cases after a plea of guilty or conviction by the jury, and have allowed the offender to go on his own or other recognition."

"Others of our judges have entertained such views of the law that they have not felt themselves empowered to do this. But even if we accept the view that courts have authority indefinitely to suspend sentences, notwithstanding the express mandate of the Legislature that upon conviction a prescribed punishment shall follow, we are still in this position—that there is no officer in whose care the released person can be placed; there is no system for following up his subsequent career and informing the court whether he should be left at liberty or brought back and sent to prison; and there is no system by which he can be warned, guided, encouraged, and assisted to become a good citizen and a law-abiding member of the community."

Reformatory Proposed.
The need for a reformatory in the District is dwelt upon at length in the report. It is proposed to erect such a building on a large tract of land, at least 1,000 acres, belonging to the Government, in Maryland or Virginia. On this land it is proposed to erect industrial shops. The work of clearing and construction would furnish occupation for hundreds sent to the reformatory. The goods turned out in the shops, the report suggests, could be sold by the departments of the District government. Hours of instruction could be given in elementary training of the inmates of the reformatory."

For the workhouse, the commission likewise recommends the purchase of a large tract of land, at least 1,000 acres, on which a house could be removed. The transfer of the cells from the present building to a new one would allow a large part by the prisoners themselves."

The commission does not feel warranted in recommending the establishment of a penitentiary in the District at this time. Instead it recommends sending such prisoners to the United States penitentiaries.

Favors Parole System.
While favoring maintaining a habitual criminal as one who has deliberately chosen to lead a life of crime, and fixing the penalty for being an habitual criminal as life imprisonment, the commission at the same time favors a parole system. Under such a system it is proposed to keep a man released upon parole for the expiration of his term, under conditions that will prevent his again falling into crime. The parole system, if properly supervised, it is suggested, is a parole board."

It is, furthermore, proposed to set apart a portion of the prison for his family, and to allow a part of his earnings while in prison."

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Advisory Council.
"Besides passing upon cases of parole, this board should constitute an advisory council to the Commissioner of Correction. In the management of these institutions, the board should have charge of all matters relating to the parole of prisoners, and the board should have charge of the full terms of parole. In passing upon all applications for parole care should be taken that the parolee is not extended to habitual or professional criminals, even when they have been released from prison. The parolee should be completely identified with the justice of their detention fully established. In this connection, measurements should be kept by which offenders could be identified."

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Special Commission Points
Out Need of New
Buildings.

CHANGE OF METHOD
ALSO SUGGESTED

Would Have One Head Working
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